

(b) Plans have been drawn to augment LPG production through expansion of refining capacity at existing refineries during IX Plan as per details given below :

	Existing refining capacity (MMT)	Expansion proposed (MMT)	Expected year of commissioning	LPG Production (000 MT)	
				1996-97 (EST)	2001-2002 (EST)
Vizag	4.5	3.0	1997-98	128	203
Barauni	3.3	2.7		48	148
1st Expn.		0.0	1999-2000		
2nd Expn.		1.8	2001-2002		
MRPL	3.0	6.0	2000-01	59	199
Koyali	9.5	3.0	2001-01	250	432
CRL	7.5	3.0	2001-02	251	277
MRL	6.5	3.0	2001-02	148	212
Mathura	7.5	0.5	1999-2000	207	233

Gas Authority of India Ltd., is putting up the following new natural gas based LPG extraction plants for recovery of LPG from natural gas.

S. No.	Location	LPG Production (000 MT)	Expected year of Commissioning
1.	LPG Lakwa, Assam	85.0	1998
2.	LPG Usar Maharashtra	139.5	1998
3.	GPC Gandhar Gujarat	370.0	1999-2000
4.	LPG Auraiya (U.P.)	258.0	1999-2000

The plantwise details of ONGC's actual LPG production for the year 1995-96 vis-a-vis the plan, the projected LPG production after completion of expansion projects presently under execution and the projected LPG production for the terminal year of the IX plan period are as under :

(Figures in 000 MT)

Plant	LPG prod. 1995-96		(Projected LPG production)	
	Plan	Actual	After Commissioning of expansion projects with time frame of completion	At the end of the IX Plan
Uran	450	590	500 (May '97)	500
Hazira	455	493	530 (Sept '97)	550
Ankleshwar	20	23	10	10
Gandhar	5	6	31 (Sept '96)	31
Total	930	1112	1071	1091

(c) The number of LPG cylinders required to be procured in a year depends on the annual enrolment target of new LPG customers, the issue of 2nd cylinder facility (DBC) and the replacement of unserviceable cylinders. On the basis of proposed enrolment of 20 lakhs new customers and 20 lakhs DBC customers during 1996-97 and on the basis of 2% replacement of existing cylinders in circulation, about 60 lakhs cylinders may be procured in 1996-97.

(d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of LPG cylinder manufacturing units on whom orders for procurement of LPG cylinders have been placed by Public Sector Oil Cos. for 1996-97.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Cylinders Manufacturing Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Maharashtra	5
10.	Orissa	3
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan	5
13.	Tamilnadu	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
15.	West Bengal	3
16.	Pondicherry	1
		56

New Power Policy

*105 SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to review existing power policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific measures proposed to be adopted in the new policy to meet the demand of power in every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). The Power Policy is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the changing requirements. The Government have, inter-alia, initiated the following measures to meet the demand of power in the country :

- (i) Capacity addition programme including encouragement to the private sector to invest,
- (ii) Renovation and Modernisation programme,
- (iii) Demand side management,
- (iv) Improvement in Plant Load Factor,
- (v) Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and
- (vi) Effective utilisation of generation by transfer from surplus region to deficit region through inter-regional links.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

*106. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI PRADEEP BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in respect of poverty alleviation programmes to different States and Union Territories during 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) whether it is a fact that substantial amount of the outlay for poverty alleviation and development programme remains unutilised;

(c) if so, the State-wise outlay which remained unutilised during the financial year 1995-96 and how does it compare with the amount unutilised during the financial year 1994-95;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) the overall impact on the poverty alleviation and development programmes on account of the non-utilisation of the outlay; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The Statewise allocation of funds during 1994-95 and 1995-96 for major rural poverty alleviation programmes namely (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is given in the attached Statement I. The availability of funds for urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUEP), is given in the attached Statement-II.

(b) The programme-wise utilization expressed as a percentage of total funds available (annual releases plus the unspent balance at the commencement of the year) for major programmes is given in the table below :

	Utilization of Funds as % of total funds available	
	1994-95	1995-96
Integrated Rural Development Programme	73.33	72.95
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	78.78	77.12
Employment Assurance Scheme	69.59	64.00
Nehru Rozgar Yojana	70.93	109.40

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme (PMIUEP) was launched in November 1995.

(c) The amount of unutilized funds for each programme (Statewise) during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in Statement - III.

(d) The main reasons for unutilised funds under major rural poverty alleviation programmes are (i) delayed release of funds by the Central Government on account of late submission of the audited statement of accounts by the implementing agency; (ii) delayed submission of expenditure/utilization certificates; (iii) delayed release/non-release of matching share by the State Governments. In the case of urban poverty alleviation programmes, particularly Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) which are components of Nehru Rozgar Yojana funds remained unutilized due to delayed release/non-release by banks.

(e) Unutilized funds at the end of any one year are carried forward as the opening balance for the implementation of the programme in the next year, this would alleviate adverse impact on poverty alleviation programmes on this account.

(f) To ensure maximum utilization of financial resources under major rural poverty alleviation programmes (i) funds are being released directly to the implementing agencies i.e. the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in most States; (ii) Furthermore, in order to streamline and minimise the delay in the transmission of funds a system of telegraphic transfer to the DRDAs has been introduced. In the limited cases where funds released to States, release advices are sent through fax messages to the Reserve Bank India; (iii) The Central Government has also been expediting the State Governments to ensure timely submission of the utilization certificates and audited statements of accounts, to circumvent delay in the release of funds; (iv) At the time of the Annual Plan exercise conducted in the Planning Commission with